Cha Desellin

THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

EVERYTHING QUIET IN PERU

No Hostile Demonstration on the Part of Spain Against Chile.

War Declared by Colombia Against Ecuador.

CHNTRAL AMERICAN NEWS

AFFAIRS IN PANAMA. ' &c.,

is port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 7th inst. By this arrival we have very interesting intelligence on the Pacific, which will be found in the letters of nts at Lima and Panama

| Total | Tota

The arrival of the steamship Sacramento at this port a very early hour-this morning took every one by but little time to complete the south coast news received

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Chile, Captain Sivill, R. N. R., from Valparatso and iniate ports, arrived at her anchorage on the 6th

net, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 17th, and ima 28th ult. The news from Chile is exceedingly lained at the threat of Pareja, and matters of all kinds The market for produce of Chile had been during the by extremely flat, but few transactions having

sted:—One lot of 1,500 quintals at \$16 50, and of 600 intals at \$16 68%, on board. There sales were made force the arrival of the mail. Afterwards were sold 200 intals at \$16 62%, and 2,200 quintals at \$16 50, free board, the market exhibiting a downward tendency. In the republic of Bolivia the revolution is having it is own way, and it will probably not be long before a now government becomes a fixed fact—that is, for at set a month or two.

own government becomes a fixed fact—that is, it is month or two.

I month ited States ships Lancaster and Cyane were at

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Salvador, briain Rathbun, from ports in Central America, arrived ber aachorage on the 2d inst. She brings the following cargo for New York:—One hundred and one bags of ever ore, staten bags of cotte, forty-five bales of cotte, twenty-three bales of deer skins, fourteen bales of the rubbr, three bales of sarrapartila, twenty-four secons of indige, three hundred and four hides and six means of balam.

By the arrival of the Royal West India Mail steamer at apparent in the Royal West India Mail steamer at apparent in the Royal West India Mail steamer at apparent in the Royal Royal

since—and in crossing the frontier to arrest political refugroes, and firing upon the authorities of Colombia when
stampting to resist the arrest.

The was thought when the last peace was concluded,
after the battle of Chasped, in which Mosquera thrashed
the Equadorians most soundly, that it might last for
some years; but the link is hardly dry on the
signatures to the treaty before it becomes waste
sper, and the two republies are again trying to
set each other's throats. The Congress Americans at
Lima is making treaties, offensive and defensive, between
all the republics of Cectral and South America, and yet
two of the republics "pitch into" canh other as a pastime, laughing at the profound deliberations and deciscons of this much vaunted Congress, and rendering
them ridiculous in the eyes of the balance of the world.

One it be wondered at that France and Spain take advantage of the madness and South America? Is it in
truth very wrong to lay violent hands upon such govstranents, and compel them to behave in a proper mannear? By whom and how can these questions be answered? A prominent citizen of this place, in speaking
to me of this new war, says that in his opinion it has
been declared because Colombia is desirous of showing
the rest of the world that there exists at least one govornment on the face of the earth poorer and weaker
than herself that she can "pitch into" with impunity.

From the Cauca we learn that efforts are being made
to divide that State into two. This arrangement is meetlung with the strongest opposition, it being a move on the
part of the Mosquera party to make one more vote for
their candidate at the coming election, wherewith they
hope to scure his success.

Everything that can be is being done by that party to
bring their favorite once more into supreme power.
What effect the war may have upon their exertions remains to be seen. Possibly Mosquera may see the way
whear, by assuming command of the forces in the field, to
escure the covered position, and this may haste

From other partions of the republic there is nothing worth recording; everything is for the present quiet.

For some time past we have been threatened with a revolution in Panama against the present State government, and within the last few days matters have looked somewhat serious, leading one to suppose that an outbreak might occur at any moment. The trouble is not between the conservatives and liberals, but between the swo branches of the latter party. It is said by those who wish to overthrow Santa Coloma, that the party in power have had their share of plunder, and it is but fair that others should have a chance. This is the true groundwork of the tumult, and possibly bloodhed may occur before to morrow morning. The government appears to have been posted thoroughly in regard to the movement, and has mad all necessary arrangements to quali the outbreak. Armed men have been stationed in the Government House nearly every night, and Señor Calancha, the acting President, has had his scouts posted in every direction, in order to give instant warning should a rising occur among the great unwashed in the suburb ferracod. Well informed persons tell me that this presuition; but the principal reason that we have not had a change of governors is because the revolutionists fought among themselves on the very important point as to whom should be named President instead of Santa Coloma. The majority being unbleached Americans, wished to have one of their own complexion named; but the other side objected, and could not be brought to terms; because the revolutionists fought and the majority being unbleached Americans, wished to have one of their own complexion named; but the other side objected, and could not be brought to terms; because the propose of the north and a successful in obtaining an extension of the grant from the word of the north, think there would be unigation enough here of the right kind to do way with the bad power and influence that is now exercised by the most linger, and fire at random, being generally

MISCRILIAN YOUR NEWS.

The steamship Ocean Que up, with dates from New Core to the 25d uit, arrived at depinwaii on the morn-

and sailed the same evening for San Francisco.

The news of the fall of Charleston and other great him victories was received here with great rejoicing by the Union citizons of the United States residing in Panasa, and on all sides peace and reconstruction are looked pon as events which must shortly come to pass. The United States ship St. Marys is still in port as guard lip. Captain Middleton has everything ready to act for the protection of American interests sabors, should the ivolution take place, and the force at his control is subtless sufficient for the purpose, but we want a samer here badly. When may one be expected? Can'r, Welles say?

THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of the Mantesuma with Dates to March 7—British Troops from Jamaica for Honduras to Oppose Maximilian's Annexation Scheme—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean at Jamaica, En Route for New York-Intended Conference Between British and French Admirals,

By the arrival of the steamship Montenums at this port yesterday we received files of West India papers dated at Kingston, Jamaica, to the 7th of March.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean had reached Jamaios from

Aspinwall.

When the Montexama sailed from Kingston it was rumored in the city that the British troops in Spanish Town had received orders to be in readiness to start for Honduras, where some difficulties were anticipated in consequence of the intention of the Emperor Maximilian to annex the dependency to his dominic

The Jamaica packet is advertised for Santa Martha, Savanilla, Carthagena, Colon and Greytown during March, should sufficient inducement offer hould sufficient inducement offer

The Kingston Standard is informed that the mi

of the Italian opera company, which was expected from New York, demanded a large sum of money in advance before he will venture to come to the island

Barbadoes Globe, in an article on the growing crops, says they were not in general being gather canes on many of the estates, after a couple of days' work, being found too green, and the juice, though int, not rich or sweet en

The French man of war Bellone, with the flow or Ad-

Barbadoes.

The French man-of-war Beilone, with the fing of Admiral Bosse, left Carlisle buy for Martinique, after having waited there for a forthight in expectation of the British Admiral making his appearance. Admiral Bosse was entertained quietly by the Governor General and some of the heads of the island.

On arrival of the Mail Company's steamer Solent, from Colon, at midday on the 24th of February, the wharves at Kingston were crowded by hundreds, anxious to get a glimpse of the great Kean, and the excitement grew intense as the steamer moved up the harbor to her moornings. The signal being given to Messrs. De Cordova & Co. that Mr. and Mrs. Kean were on board, hundreds flocked to their establishment to know the result of the general request that had been presented through them. Two radings were immediately announced—for Thursday and Saturday—embracing readings from Shakspere and recitations from the more modern poets.

On both occasions the large Court House was filled, and, in response to a generally expressed wish, a third reading is announced for Thursday next in the Theatre Royal, the Court House being insufficient accommodation for the hundreds still anxious towes and hear.

It is needless to say that the readings were of the highest order, and did more than astonish those who had never been beyond the limits of the Carribbean. The excitement and enthusiasm awakened among the sons of Scotia on the reading of the "Execution of Montrose," by Prof. Aytoun, and "Edinburg after Flodden," by the same author, were immense.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean are at present the guests of Michael de Cordova, of this city. They were entertained by his Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Eye, at King's House, and sail from this for New York, by way of Havana, on the 13th inst.

At Demerara the great dearth of American provisions

vana, on the 13th inst.

At Demerara the great dearth of American provisions was being seriously felt. The Gazeth remarks:—

We have often in our columns drawn attention to the absolute necessity of placing less dependence upon America and more upon ourselves for the necessaries of life. To show the extent to which we are dependent on foreign supplies, we have only to state that the result of the non-arrival for a few days of codfish has had the effect of producing a state of half-starvation. Everything that can be used as a substitute has risen enormously in price, and in the country districts, we believe, the pooler classes can absolutely get nothing to eat with their vegetables.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, W. I., March 7, 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in Jamaica—Great Enthusiasm at Their Reading-They are to Sail for Havana

New York. de. As we have at present among us two very distinguished artister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, who are now on their way to New York, by way of Havana, after a professional tour at Australia, and landed here from Panama on the 24th February, with letters of introduction from Sir Charles HETALD.

that these celebrated artists would arrive in Jamaica, on their way to New York, and that in consequence of a their way to New York, and that in consequence of a well signed invitation from Vancouver's Island they consented to give a few readings from Shakepere on their way to Jamaica; and so great was the rush for seats at one guinea per sitting, that tickets were sold at a high premium in British Columbia. A subscription was immediately opened in Jamaica, and headed by his Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Eyre, his lordship the Bishop of Kingston and the General in command of the forces, followed by all the most influential colonists, numbering over two hundred persons of distinction, and the presswere fixed at half a guinea for every ticket of admission. JAMBICA MARKETS.

De Cordova's circular of the 7th of March says trade is deall; but the market is amply supplied with American stuffs, and the last receipts have been greatly enhanced in value. The severe drought still continues throughout the island, and is being severely felt by working and other stock.

In our last we noticed the passing of a bill, providing a subsidy of £1,200 for steam communication between this sland and Cuba. The bill was returned by the Honorable Council, proposing certain amendments, and while still before the Assembly one of the members of the latter body invoked the "one day rule." The bill will consequently have to remain until the next session before it passes finally.

will consequently have to remain until the next session before it passes finally.

The French Mission.

[From the New York Tribune, March 15.]

Some surprise has been expressed that this important mission was not filled previously to the adjournment of the Senate. We understand that it was tendered to James Gordon Bennett, Esq., of this city, but declined by him, mainly on the ground that he could be of more service in extricating our country from her present difficulties at home than abroad.

Since Benjamin Franklin—in every sense our first Embassador to France—we do not remember that an editor has till now been designated for that post, which demands in its incumbent a full and intimate knowledge of our own and of European politics, a ripp general experience, and a special famil arity with the character and career respectively of the leading statesmen of Europe. These qualifications, we presume, dictated the selection of the veteran editor of the Heraldo.

We may here mention, as an interesting incident, that Mr. Bennett met the present Emperor of France at a private dimer party in London just before the fall of Louis Philippe, when, the conversation turning on the condition of affairs in France, Mr. Bennett remarked that he had observed that almost the entire French press was then opposing the government. The remark made such an impression on Louis Napoleon that he subsectently recalled the subject, and asked Mr. Bennett what inference he devertion the fact above noted. Mr. Bennett replied that in the United States such an attitude of the press would forecast an approaching transfer of political power. The events which soon followed proved the inference equally sound with regard to France.

Fallure of two Produce Houses. PHILADRIPHIA, March 15, 1868. ported. Their liabilities are said to be light.

Nom-Arrival of the Africam.

HALIFAY, March 16-9 P. M
There are no signs of the Africa, now about due, w
iverpool dates of the 4th and 5th inst.

frame building No. 78 Bowery, adjoining the New Bowery theatre. At first the alarm was given that the New Bowery theatre was on fire, which created considerable excitenent. The flames soon took the shingle roof, and before the firemen could subdue them pretty much the whole of the premises was destroyed. It seems the building was divided into three stores. One was occupied by Mark Levi as a clothing store, and his dwelling up stairs; his stock of clothing was mostly got out; his less is about \$500; asid to be insured. The middle store, occupied by Joseph W. Beiger as a segar store, and up stairs for his dwelling; his loss is about \$500; insured for that amount in New Amsterdam Insurance Company. The store next to the theatre, occupied by Edward Walker as a liquor store; his loss is about \$3,000; insured for that amount in the Packle Incurence Company. The less on the building is about \$1,000; supposed insured. The cause of the fire is at process unknown.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Paid Fire Department—its Depart Threatened in the Assembly—An Adverse Report on the Volunteer System Disagreed to and Laid on the Table The Governor's Appointments-The Al

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The Fire Department bill, providing a pair system for the Meteopelitan district, has been reported by the Assembly committee to-day in two forms—first, a majority report in favor of the bill passed by the Senate, and also an adverse report upon the ordinance of the Common Council, presented here in the form of a bill to be legalized. Mr. Angel, of the Committee on Cities, upon the question to concur with this adverse report, moved to lay that report upon the table, which was carried by a vote of seventy-six against thirty-five. This movement was halfed here to-day by the friends of the old department as indicative of a strength in the lower house for their cause which will insure the ultimate de-feat of all the reform measures so successfully carried

through the Senate.

It is understood, moreover, that the municipal party in connection with the Citizens' Association, have turned their attention to the city railroad bills pending here, and their attention to the city railroad bills pending here, and overlooked, as finished, the measures which have engaged their attention thus far, and which are still pending in Assembly. Immenes the bear where been made in New York to bring influence: a peculiar strength to bear on the Health bill and the Fire Department bill, and prevent any change in those departments. Possibly the action of the caucus to night may close the question in favor of the pending bill.

the pending bill.

The Governor's appointments sent to the Senate last week were combined in executive season to-day. The other appointments were held back for the present, and few are positively determined upon. Something of a contest is waged here about the harbor masters, especially the proposed reappointment of Captain Coulter and of Andrew Blakely. A very persistent opposition is made to the latter.

Among other results of the war is the diminution of small newspapers, by the extinction of those which present no attractive or enterprising features. In this city-some half a dozen or the small papers are discussing a consolidation of their interests. The Standard and Stateman expired yesterday by being consolidated with the Evening Journal, the latter taking official form hereafter as the "State paper." The statements and contradictions made in regard to this move, and the ownership of the Jurnal recently, are of little consequence except to the owners concerned, and they are entitled, as a question of privilege, to make their own statements. They allege that no sale has been made, and that the current statement of a sale for the sum of sixty-five thousand dollars for the entire interest of this paper is not a fact, but that the accession of Mr. Demers as editor means a recognition of the radical element for the purpose of harmonizing the party.

The fact is, that the city of Albany was for many years the headquarters of the party in opposition to the democrate; but those headquarters have shifted with Sewari and Weed to Washington and New York, and the Albany organ has been practically abandoned by that interest. If the radicals have put up their sixty-five thousand dollars, as alleged, and the thing looks like a deep laid move of Weed's friends, by which they have disposed of some stale stock.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate. The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of C. W. Goddard as Captain of the Pert of New York, and of N. P. Fond, Henry H. Hutett, John Cashew and James H. Thompson as Harbor Mastern. The confirmations of Berman Brockway and E. P. Brooks as Canal Appraisers were reconsidered.

Important Assembly Caucus-Party Meament of Republicans-The State Bounty ALHANY, March 16-12:50 A. M.

The turning point, and most important action of the session, was had to-night in the caucus of the Assembly. Resolutions were passed making the Tax Office bill, the Health bill, the Paid Fire Department bill, the Buffalo Police bill, and the Albany Police bill, caucus measures. In a format caucus, sailed in the Assemby chamber, Mr. Wilbur, of Dutchess, presided, and the resolution requiring the votes of Union members to be cast for the bill

Mr. Stuart, of New York. He recited the history of the difficulties in the Tax office; the attempted legislat winter defeated by Mr. Seymour, and the wors of Williamson in his imprisonment. He made this pathetic theme the topic of three speeches before the final vote.

Mr. Brandreth stated the favorable consequences to himself and his friends on the tax books of next year if his report of this bill from the Committee was not en-

rell up republican majorities, as had been seen in preceding acts of this nature. It would hinder, and not
help, the party.

Mr. Read, of New York, replied, exhibiting the straits
in which the party stood against the consolidated patronage of the general government heretofore and of the
city departments now. He detailed the condition of the
perty and its organizations, showing that only the influence of this comprehensive patronage hindered the
course of the Union party in New York from the same
result as that presented in the country at large.

Mr. Van Buren also supported this view, and detailed
the difficulties under which the party labored against the
overpowering patronage of the city departments.

Mr. Huke, of Orange, made a strong argument in opposition to special legislation and the futility of its bearings upon party interests.

Mr. Angel took ground that the bill was not understood.
He had not read it. He made a motion calculated to
postpone the whole matter.

Mr. Bemis sustained this view, and Mezza. Shepherd,
Lewis and others, explained the present equal distribution of the patronage and the unexpediency of interference.

Mr. Wood entered elaborately upon the powers of the

permanent defence of the country, also three hundred

dian government were of the opinion that so long as the American war lasts we must have a force on the frontier in the shape of police and militia to support the civil au-

in the Narrows have, it appears, been firing at random lately. In their anxiety to prevent piratical vessels from and subjected the inhabitants of that portion of the town of New Utrecht which borders on the Narrows to the inconveniences as well as the dangers of a bombardment. The house of Hon. Tunis G. Bergen, member of Congress effet, was struck a day or two since; also the house of Mr. Townsend, the residence of Mr. Jaques Van Brunt and one other place. Nobody was killed nor no one hust; but it might have been otherwise. More care will probably be taken hereafter.

SCHOFIELD.

OCCUPATION OF KINSTON. N. C.

General Schofield Marched in on the 13th Instant.

RETREAT OF BRAGG'S ARMY

His Deserters Coming Into Our Lines in Great Numbers.

&c.,

The Washington Despatch
Washington, March 15—13:30 P. M.
The Navy Department last night received a despate from Fortress Monroe announcing the arrival of the Labigh from North Carolina. She brings information that Kinston, N. C., had been occupied by General Scho-field's forces. No details are given, but General Bragg had undoubtedly fallen back from that place.

The Newborn Despatch.
Navanne, N. C., March 12—4 P. M.
Testerday the enemy fell back across the Neuse river,
ther burning the bridge over that stream.
It is reported that they also burned the rebel ram as

he same time, which was guarding the bridge.

Timber is now going forward to rebuild the bridge.

The railroad is completed to within a abort distance

the river, opposite Kinston.

The enemy will not be able to remain in Kinston long, wen if they decide to make another stand, of which there much doubt.

The enemy suffered the most, owing to their repeated charges on our works, in which they were repulsed each time with severe loss.

Our troops stood their ground manfully, and are in

high spirits over the prospect of meeting Sherman soon.

Dr. Page, of the Sanitary Commission, who has cent a force, with supplies, to the front for the wounded, has be sent on for publication.

Wilmington, among whom is his Assistant Adjutant General, L'eutenant Colonel J. A. Campbell. Major Wm. M. Wherry, senior Aid-de-Camp, is Acting Assistant Adju ant General during the absence of Colonel Campbell.

Licutement Colonel Treat, of General Schofield's staff, has just arrived from the front, and reports all quiet to-day. General Schooled spends the Sabbath in Newbern. The weather is warm and pleasant, with prospects of

SHERIDAN.

WARRINGTON, March 15, 1865. and surplus beggage and sutler's stores have been sent from Winshester to the rear, leaving the forces there, cock, free for a forward movement up the valley at any

all been safely lodged in our forts, notwithstanding Rossen's boasts that he had liberated some of them on the

mand in the valley.

As the request of General Sheridan, the Fourth and
Ninth New York cavalry have been consolidated into
one regiment. General Sheridan is to arrange the status

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY

"Sac Munday" to be Hanged-Fight at Brandenburg.

A military commission for the trial of guerillas, Gen Whitaker, President, assembled to-day. Jerome Clark, alias "Sue Munday," was found guilty, two witnesses

place assigned by the Major General commanding.

General Palmer promptly approved the sentence, and directed that Clark be hanged in Louisville to-morrow, at

As the steamer Grey Eagle passed Brandenburg, a alf-past one o'clock this afternoon, an engagemen was observed between the federal forces (about fifty) sta tioned there and an unknown number of rebels. hill and intrenching themselves in the Court House and neighboring buildings; but it is thought they would re-

The Senatorial Investigating Committee met again yesterday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Senator Mun

present. There was a very thin lobby.

Among the topics brought under notice was the letting of the various ferries and plors. Mr. Chas. E. Loew, collector of city revenues, gave evidence that the charter required that all the ferries and piers should be let pier had been let privately to Mr. W. H. Brennan and Mr. Hall. This was because it had been injured by fire, and

Hall. This was because it had been injured by fire, and was not in a fitting state to be let at the time of the public auction. Other piers had also been reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; but they were let privately at an advance of five and twenty or fifty per cent upon previous years.

The audit book for 1864 was produced, and an entry was pointed out under date September, 1864, "Testimonial to Orison Blust, \$56,000;" and underneath was interlined in red ink, "Expended for one hundred and seventy volunteers."

Mr. Lynes, the county bookkeeper, being sent for, said, in answer to Mr. McKeon, that both these entries were this handwriting; he could not explain how it was

in it. lyins, the country oboxecept, coing sent for, sain, answer to Mr. McKeon, that both these entries were in his handwriting; he could not explain how it was that the romark "Expended for one hundred and seventy volunteers" did not appear in the printed report; the printed report was got up by several clerks; he believed it must have been accidentally omitted by the clerk in

Mr. McKeon—By whose direction was this intermeation made?
Witness—By me, because vouchers were afterwards
brought in to agree with that amount.
Mr. McKeon—Who told you that vouchers had been
brought in to correspond with that amount.
Witness—Mr. Watte, the county auditor, I think.
The witness was referred to another part of the audit
book, where there was an entry of \$50,000 paid to Mr.
Blunt for volunteers. Is answer to Mr. McKeon he
stated that to this ontry there were appended the register
number and the names of the volunteers in question,
with their residences.

left which is filled up by the names of the volunteers enlisted.

Senator Munger—How came you to enter the \$59,000
as a testimonial to Mr. Orison Blent?

Witness—Because I understood, in the first instance,
that it was so.

Fenator Munger—Then, from what you beard afterwards, you altered the entry?

Witness—Yes; the vouchers being brought in, it was
evident the money was intended for volenteering.

By ifr. Lawrence—There is another book, the record
of vouchers from which the county report was prepared.

It is possible the entry was transferred into this record
before the red ink interlineation was made.

A PERSONAL ENTLANTIEN.

Police Commissioner Acton, who was not subprensed as
a witness, but caffed to the stand, said he wished to make a
personal explanation in reference to the statement which
had been made in regard to him the day before by one of
the counsel. Mr. Acton said he was reasly to reiterate
what he had said at Albany in reference to the Joly rioss
having been skarted by fremen, and could give the
name of the man who was guilty of the offence whenever he was called upon to do so.

The counsel said he would not let any Police Commisstoner intimidate him.

Mr. Acton, in reply, said he would not permit any lawyer to stander his character, and that the statement he
made at Albany was true and the could prove is

Mr. Acion, in replys said he would not permit any law-yer to stander his character, and that the statement he made at Albany was true and he could prove it

GRANT.

Sheridan's Success-The Robel Line Shelled-Deserters Coming In, &c.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, speaking of Sheridan's success in destroying the Lynchburg Rail-road at several points, and inflicting severe damage on the canal, &c., says he is on his way to the White House, and that military officers high in authority claim this to be the most important raid of the war. The batteries at Fort Morton shelled the enemy's lines

briskly on Monday afternoon, and were replied to, but without damage, so far as is known. Deserters continue to come into our lines; several avalrymen arrived on Sunday with their horses and

equipments, which they are allowed to sell.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, TWENTY-PIPTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, March 14, 1865. THE RESEL BANG.

The rebels are still busily engaged on their iron-clads. A large quantity of plate iron is being prepared at Rich-mond and sent down the river, to make them as invulnerable as possible. The Virginia is being strengthened to an extent unprecedented in iron-clads. Every improvement upon her is made under the personal direction of Semmes, who has determined to make her invul nerable to any shot we can fire at her. The result, however, of Semmes' efforts will most probably be, that the already over laden vessel will sink in the James river and afford another to the many obstacles that already ob-struct an advance of our fleet up the river.

Desertions still continue from the rebel feet. The men, satisfied that they will eventually be transferred to for escape. Sometimes they desert boldly in the face of their officers, and again in the exercise of strategy. The ers, and again in the exercise of strategy. The boat load that came in day before yesterday deserted with all their arms and the arms of their officers. They they begged earnestly to be left. Some of these mer had two or more revolvers, besides cutlasses and mus-kets. The recent order of General Grant, allowing pay for all arms brought in by them, is well known in the

Mr. Charles H. Hannam's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PHYERSBURG, March 13, 1865. THE NEW RESEL LINE OF DEPENCE.

When the rebel sharpshooters returned to their campa at sunrise this morning, a number of the pickets imediately descried. They report that fresh orders have recently been issued for the rebel army to be prepared to will take up will extend from Chapin's Blufis to the vicinity of Danville. General Sherman's forces are reported to be advancing by slow stages through the State of North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Expedition to Murfree's Station-Return of Generals Crook and Kelley, &c. MR. JAMES B. WARDELL'S DESPATOR. FORTRESS MONROE, March 14, 1965.

Another very successful raid has just been made into Rebeidom, resulting in the destruction of cotton, rebei On Friday, March 10, an expedition, composed of seve ral companies of the Third New York cavalry, two com-panies of the Thirteenth New York, a detachment of the second Massachusetts, and a section of the Eighth New

Colonel G. W. Lowis, was sent out by Brigadier General Colonic or ... I can be seen out of the purpose of determining the robel military flatus of the adjacent country, and effecting the purposes of a usual adjacent country, and effecting the purposes of a usual raid into the enemy's country. Leaving Suffolk their march was uninterrupted through to Blackwater. There they discovered about sixty rebels securely posted, and the only ferry beat on the river safely moored on the opposite side, which occasioned a delay of several hours in crossing in small boats. This accomplished, affight enumer with the company of rebels, who were strongly intrenched, and obstinately disputed the passage. We lost one man killed, one wounded, and one missing. The expedition now pushed on and reached Murfree's station, the terminus of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, about half-past ten o'clock. The force, on reaching this point, commensed the work of destruction The railroad depot, werehouse, rebel barracks, and all other outbuildings were of barracks, and all other outbuildings were offered and entirely destroyed—fifty bales of prime cotton followed, the railroad track, turntable, switches and all other material that could possibly be used to any advantage by the rebels, were completely demolished. Colonel

Lage by the rebels, were completely demolished. Colonel Lewis finding no other work, and the country rid of the enemy, ordered the men into line and commenced the return to Suffolk, which was accomplished without either an important or interesting event, on Saturday morning.

BETURN OF GENERALS CROOK AND KRILET.

Major Generals Crook and Kelley, who were recently captured in the Shenandoah valley came up on the City Point boat to-day en route to New York.

The rebel General Vance left here for City Point this morning on his way to Varina Landing for exchange.

Regiment New York State Volunteers

DISTORY OF THE CORPS, ETC. egiment New York State Volunteers, which has re turned from the seat of war after a three years' cam Ninth regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves) turned out and escorted the One Hundred and Third through the principal streets of the city. The returning soldiers were en thusiastically cheered on their line of march. They presented a fine appearance, and their bronzed faces and

pal streets of the city. The returning soldiers were enthusiastically cheered on their line of march. They presented a fine appearance, and their bronzed faces and worn out uniforms proved that they had met with hard service. They were entertained at five o'clock in the afternoon with a collation served up at No. 27 flowery.

The regiment has been in nearly all the principal battles of the war, and everywhere conducted itself as brave soldiers. Colonel Heine, Lieutenant Colonel Wetratein, Captains Frand, Brandt and Schmidt have returned with the corps. The history of the career of this gallant regiment is well worthy of a place in our columns. The One Hundred and Third regiment New York State Volunteers was organized by Col. Baron von Egloffstein and Lieut, Colonel F. Schneider, and called the "Seward Infantry," after the Hon. W. H. Saward, Secretary of State, who presented the erganization with the beautiful stand of colors, United States as well as State flag, which now return with the romant of the regiment. One thousand one hundred and eighty-three officers and men marched on March 6, 1852, from New York to join the Burnside expedition in North Carolina. The regiment formed part of the troops sent from North Carolina to reinforce the Potomac army during the Maryland campaign, where it took part in the battles of South Mountain, Sharpeburg and Antietam. Of the one hundred and eighty-seven men who took part in the celebrated charge on the stone bridge, twenty-seven were killed, seventy-five wounded and tenth, who raised the colors again. Colonel on Egloffstein having resigned, in consequence of a severe wound received at Pollockville, N. C., Major B. Ringold was killed, also two officers and four men, and four officers and twenty-seven missing. Four successive color sergeants were killed, also Captain Sand and Lieuteflain Brandt, who raised the colors again. He additionally a server wounder for he free reicksburg, Va., and was afterwards ordered to Suffok, Va. On the 8d of May, 1862, Captain Win. He have been

The following officers, Colonel William Heine, Lieutenant Colonel And, Weitstein, Majer Joseph Morrison, Surgeon Adairieh Steinach, First Lieutenant H. P. Gray (adjutant), Assisant Surgeon H. Baslon, First Lieutenant Al, Annan quartermatter of the regiment), Captan Fred Turnt, Captain F. W. Schmidt, Capt. F. A. Brandt, First Lieutenant E. B. Van Winkle, First Lieutenant Gastav Farnbach, Jecond Lieutenant Thomas Stall, Second Lieutenant Emil Ohensorg, and seventy-four enlisted one are now returning.

The following officers, Captain Wm. Reddich, Captain Hermann Krauth, Captain Tul. B. Quentin, First Lieutenant Charles Ritter, First Lieutenant Robert Raidenried, First Lieutenant Wm. Taylor, Second Lieutenant Trons Riehmann, and two hundred and eighty five enlisted men—receileted veteran volunteers and recruits—remain in the field

SHERMAN.

HIS ARMY AT FAYETTEVILLE.

Communication Opened with Wilmington.

REPORT OF HIS SCOUTS.

Some Particulars of His Triumphant March.

Enemy and Has Fought No Battle of Any Consequence. His Army Living Entirely Off

He Meets with No Opposition from the

No Rations Other than of Coffee and Sugar Issued to the Men.

the Country.

The Army Resting, Preparatory to Another Advance Northward.

&c.

The steamer Champion arrived at Fortress Monroe on

Tuesday morning from Wilmington She left Wilmington on the 11th instant, bringing the first definite intelligence respecting the movements of General Sherman and his forces.

On the morning of the 11th instant scouts from Gene ral Sherman's army reached Wilmington, with the news that he had reached Fayetteville, N. C., and was encamped in its immediate vicinity, quietly resting his army preparatory to another march northward.

Mr. Thomas M. Cook's Despatch.

Sherman is at Fayetteville, eighty miles from this place by land and one hundred and twenty miles by the Cape Fear river. To day his couriers reached this city, announcing his arrival at Laurel Hill, Richmond county, northwest from this place, on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. On Thursday, when the couriers left, his troops were moving on, and it was Sherman's intention to have been in Fayetteville either last night or this morning.

"HERMAN'S SCOUTS. The couriers who bring this pleasing in other official despatches from the General are George W Quimby and Miron J. Amick, the same members of the municated with Foster on the Ogeochee in the Georgia

There is a good turnpike road leading from Laurel Hill direct to Favetteville. The distance is not far from forty navigable to that point from here for beats of light draft. The gunboat Eolus started to go up there a few days since, but finding the Chickamas channel about forty miles above here, was compelled to return. Boats have started up to day prepared to remove the obstruction, and will proceed to Physiceville to open

SURREAN MEETS WITH BO OFFICEROR.

General Sherman has met with no serious opposition in his march at any point, nor has he fought any battle. Since leaving Columbia he has had a small company of rebel scouts hanging on his front, and one division of rebel cavalry (General M. C. Butler's) on his rear. Di le Taylor has not shown himself, rebel reports to the contrary

notwithstanding. south bank of the river, was intrenched, and a feeble atthem to an ignominious rout. In their fight they left following day, when Sherman moved out, he picked up four more guns, abandoned on the north bank of the

to his march. They content themselves with keeping a few mounted men trotting along in front, to notify them of his approach.

They have lived quite as sumptuously as on the Georgia march. At first one quarter rations of meat and other country toon rendered this unnecessary, and now only coffee and sugar are issued. Everything else is fur-

COURSERS SENT TO SHERMAN. Doubtless within a week Sherman will have established base on the coast in this State, and then more detailed and satisfactory particulars of his march can be obtained. At present this town is filled with correspondents, wait-ing to get to the now famous Army of the Tennessee. A communication was sent to Sherman to-day by a courier, cavalry. No civilians were allowed to accompany the the strong parties of rebel scouts and guerillas hanging about the approaches to this place, into one of which the which they were driven thirty or forty miles on a wide

route they travelled as strongly favoring the Union, and anxious for the appearance of the national army. They consider the rebel cause "gone up," and deprecate any very largely among the citizens of this place, and a pub lic meeting has been called by the Mayor of Wilmington for next Tuesday night to give expression to this senti-

partmental beadquarters are yet here, Lieutenant Coionel Campbell, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Dodge,

while longer, though what they are to do it is beyond my

Everything is quiet in the immediate vicinity of Wil-mington, and the people are all willingly, voluntarily and gladly taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, They express much anxiety for the reopening of the port, and the restoration of peaceful times and the commerce

in which they prospered in former years.

Colonel Heaton, Treasury Agent for North Carolina here arranging the humness that may be permitted to be transacted here, and is beseigen with applications from old besiness houses for permission to resume businepermit but a limited number of trade stores, sufficient

NEWBERN, N. C., March 12—4 P. M. General Sherman has opened communication with Wilmington from Payetteville. He sends word that he is